WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1880,

Amusements To-day.

Academy of Music-I Puritunt. Abb y's Park Theat e- The tegtos of Henor, American Institute-Exhibition. Hijos Opera House. The Snow Flower. Hatines. Booth's Theater. Canalle. Chicker boy Hatle. Recitis from Hamlet. Doly's Theater. Needles and Pins. Matines. Grand Opera House Rip Van Winkle. Matines Maverly's Theatre-Revols. Mailurs. Maverly's 5th Avenue Theatre-Virginius. Naster & Lat's Concert Hall Concert. Madison Square Theatre—Hast Sirks. Marsonte Temple—Til-for Tai. Metropolitan Concert Hall, Browless, Thear, and tist Mhio's Garden-Eurimentenest. Mailee. Son Francisco Min treis, Brondway and 1985 et.

Sen Francisco Mar trela, homeway and non-te-ft adard Theatre-Sharps and Plate. Thentre Com que-Mulligan Guard Plate. Tony Pantor's Theatre-Variety. Usion Signare Theatre-Variety. Wellock's Theatre-The Gur'nor. Win any Theatre-Kit, the Arkanas Traveller, Malinee

Nonh Davis-His Defence.

NOAH DAVIS fulminated from the bench : flerce denunciation of ABRAM S. HEWITT, one of the most widely known and most favorably known citizens of New York, basing his denunciation on the ground that before the publication of the GARFIELD letter Mr. HEWITT had examined the letter and pronounced the signature genuine, and that but for this the letter would never have been published.

Mr. HEWITT mildly replied, stating and showing that Davis's assumed premises were entirely erroneous, inasmuch as he, Mr. HEWITT, had never seen or heard of the letter until after its publication. What did DAVIS then do? Did he retract the libel upon Mr. HEWITT which he had spread broadcast over the land?

No; be admitted his mistake, and crawled off with the sneaking excuse that if Mr. HEWITT had not seen the letter before its first publication, he had, at all events, seen it before its second publication in the form

Then Davis goes on to make new allegations against Mr. HEWITT, such as that, in a speech delivered in this city and in another at Rochester, he expressed the opinion that the signature purporting to be GARFIELD'S

Mr. HEWITT's reply to this is conclusive Bellef is a matter of evidence, of mental conviction, and not of choice or volition; and that, as well under oath as in his speeches, he testified only to his real belief.

We differed with Mr. HEWITT, from the beginning, in reference to the letter. We suspected it was a forgery, especially from the vile source, "the gutter," as NOAH DAVIS calls it, from which it came; but we do not believe there is a person living, acquainted with Mr. HEWITT, who would question his veracity, or for a moment doubt that he spoke exactly as he thought. In trying to crush such a man, Noah Davis has taken upon himself a task to the performance of which his strength is wholly inade-

And how does Davis himself stand before this community?

As a Judge forgetful of the obligations. the dignity, the decorum of the bench, throwing off even the semblance of impartiality, and publicly covering up the ermine with the garb of a political partisan!

According to his own showing, he answered from the bench, while speaking in a judicial capacity, a speech delivered by Mr. HEWITT from the rostrum!

He censures Mr. HEWITT for testifying conscientiously, according to his convictions. What, then, would be have had Mr. HEWITT, in deference to the prevailing opinion, swear to what he did not believe

But what had Mr. Davis to do with Mr. HEWITT, anyhow? Mr. HEWITT was not before him except as a witness. Davis did a thing unusual, if not unprecedented, as a Justice of the Supreme Court to sit as a committing magistrate. It was a direct and severe reflection on all the ordinary committing magistrates of the city; and the exhibition he has made of himself cannot be said to commend the practice he has introduced.

simple question before Davis whether there was sufficient evidence on which to hold the defendant PHILP to answer. Yethe wandered far, very far, out of his way to attack, to misrepresent, and to libel Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT, a man mistaken as to certain handwriting, but as good an American citizen as ever drew his first breath on the American continent.

Will Parnell's Tactics Insure Reform ?

Nothing seems more certain than that the Land League would have made little progress toward the attainment of their ends had they followed O'Connell's policy of meek submission and quiescence under prosecution. Does it follow that the course they have adopted will have more satisfactory results; that their persistent and violent agitation will, so to speak, coerce the British Ministry into undertaking a radical reform of land tenures in Ireland? It must be owned that many precedents in the modern history of England favor such an expectation, and the probabilities are strengthened when we bear in mind the public acts and personal character of the

present Premier. There was a time, no doubt, when agitation in Ireland only meant sharp repression and barbarous reprisals. For that matter, overt demonstrations were put down by the strong hand in England itself. during the greater part of the last century. But since the popular uprising on behalf of JOHN WILKES forced the hand of King and Parliament, the vehement expression of British public opinion, although it might be most imperfectly represented in the House of Commons, has seldom been withstood. It was by petitions, by mass meetings, and all the familiar machinery of an excited propaganda, that the disfranchised mass the British population compelled the reform of the suffrage in 1832. It was by the most strenuous and long-protracted agitation of the Anti-Corn Law League that Sir Robert Pett, who took office as a protectionist, was led to reconsider his opinions, to repeal the odious statutes, and throw open British harbors to the grain of the Great West. Nor can the formidable outburst of chartism, which for ten years after the necession of VICTORIA continued to be an active and disturbing influence in England, be said to have proved abortive. For a time it seemed to bear no fruit, but it left a profound and ineffaceable impression, and twenty years had not passed away after its apparent collapse before three of its six demands had been conceded. They had the President the departments. The chartists called for manhood suffrage, and as such the existing franchise, estab lished in 1867, may be virtually regarded. They demanded the ballot, and for years that method of voting, by a written paper, has been prescribed by law. They insisted

that the property qualification then re-

quired for the election of a member to Par-

liament should be abolished, and here, too,

recognized by statute. And even the re- and used it as a party weapon, propose to maining three of the famous points set forth in the so-called charter have come to be considered reasonable subjects of discussion among practical politicians. These points were annual Parliaments, the payment of members, and the division of the country into equal electoral districts. The last two propositions, we need not say, are supported by American precedents, and are likely, at no distant date, to be seriously debated by the English Liberals.

On the other side of the Irish Channel the

outspoken and peremptory will of the people has more than once dictated the policy of the British Government during the past hundred years. It is true that the society "United Irishmen," founded by WOLFE TONE in 1791, seemed to accomplish nothing. In that case the authorities promptly suspended the habeas corpus act; the meetings were dispersed by force of arms; and when at length the agitators were goaded into rebellion, martial law was proclaimed all over Ireland, and the revolt was drowned in blood. Not only this, but the British Ministry took advantage of the reaction which followed to force through the Act of Union in spite of the passionate protests of GRATTAN and the Irish patriots. The next popular movement, however, had a very different issue. When, in 1823, the question of Catholic emancipation assumed prominence, its advocates were organized in what was called the Catholic Association, which, like the Land League of to-day, extended its ramifications throughout the country, and derived a large revenue from voluntary contributions. For five years that movement continued to gain force, and approached its greatest height in 1828, when O'CONNELL, elected to Parliament from County Clare. refused to take the test oaths. The agitation in Ireland then became so profound and formidable that within a twelvemonth afterward so intractable a Minister as the Duke of Wellington succumbed, and the last of the civil disabilities to which the Catholics had been so long subject were repealed. Let us look next at the practical outcome of Irish efforts from 1847 to 1870. The beginning and end of this period are marked by two vigorous organizations, namely, the Irish Confederation, directed by O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, and MITCHEL, and the Revolutionary Brotherhood, the form under which Fenianism became known in the British Islands. At the first glance both these movements might be thought utter failures. Yet the leaders of the first had scarcely received their sentence to transportation when one of the grievances denounced by them was cured by the act requiring the sale of encumbered

the Anglican Church in Ireland. Such are some of the pertinent examples which confirm Mr. PARNELL and his partisans in the faith that their unflinching attitude will bring the Government to terms. We can point, indeed, in the present century to but a single instance of absolute miscarriage on the part of Irish agitators in the ultimate attainment of their aims, and that was the complete relapse of the repeal movement of 1843 after O'CONNELL's arrest. In view of these precedents, Mr. PARNELL may naturally be encouraged, not only to reject O'Connell's policy of surrender, but to hope for substantial and not long-deferred success in the shape of practical reforms. And these hopes, as we have said, appear doubly reasonable when considered in connection with the instinctive forecast of political currents and the subtle pliancy to the pressure of public sentiment exhibited throughout Mr. GLADSTONE'S career.

estates. So, too, the Fenian rising of 1867

had scarcely been put down when Mr. GLAD-

stone undertook to remedy one piece of in-

justice by bringing in a bill to disestablish

The Next Apportionment of Congress.

The returns of population for the present census are nearly completed in an official form, so that at the approaching session of Congress the Superintendent will be able to furnish the tables necessary for a new apportionment of the House of Representatives. The losses and gains of the different States and sections are already well known. The West and the South are the gainers. Combined, they can control the political power and the future policy of the country. It is understood that the Republicans intend to resist to the bitter end any measure for reapportionment of representation at the coming session, hoping in this way to get control of the legislation on that subject in the next Congress, and to shape it in their partisan interest. In other words, the leaders propose to set aside the actual returns of population, and to make the distri-

bution upon a new theory. To the question how this is to be done, the Republican managers answer that they have found a way in the second section of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitu-

tion, which reads as follows: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the sev eral States according to their respective numbers, count-ing the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to yote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

The plan is to appoint committees of investigation in the new House, and, upon their partisan reports, to reduce the representation of several of the Southern States for alleged infractions of the Fourteenth Amendment. This project sounds very much like the schemes of reconstruction times. The object at which it aims has long been cherished by the Stalwart politicians. They gave the negro unqualified suffrage,

without regard to intelligence or to trainlng of any kind, in order that he might humiliate his former master and make a solid South for the Republican party. That act largely increased the vote of the South in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral Colleges. It served the purpose for which it was passed until the reaction came. Then it returned to plague the inventors, and the pendulum swung to the other extreme in a South solid for the Democrats, made so by carpet-bag rule, bayonets at the ballot box, and Grantism in general. The least degree of practical wisdom would have prevented that solidity by building up a conservative party from the

liberal basis. But the plunderers, the jobbers, the Rings, and the corruptionists ruled at Washington. and Congress. Peace, good will, and harmony between the sections were the last things they desired. The spoils and robbery of the States could be best pursued as a po

abundant good materials that desired af-

fillation and were anxious to organize on a

litical business by encouraging discord and confusion and charging the incited strife to incorrigible rebels. How all this ended is recorded in recent history. And now, after the lapse of years,

disfranchise their own wards by reducing the representation of the very States in which they are most numerous. For with all their cunning, no device can be invented which will not affect black votes as well as white votes; and in South Carolina there are forty thousand more of the former than of the latter.

All legislation of this sort is to be deprecated, whether it originates on the Republican or on the Democratic side. Every departure from the Constitution weakens the pillars that support the republic. The excesses of party invite retribution, as the Republicans ought to know by some experience. If they commence a new career by such a wrong as is now suggested, they may expect, as they will deserve, to receive a speedy repetition of the verdict of 1874.

Either a New Creed or No Creed.

What is Congregationalism? That is ikely to be the question which will provoke the most difference of opinion at the National Congregational Council now in ses sion at St. Louis.

The theory of the denomination is that each church is independent. The complete autonomy of the local church is something which is jealously guarded. We read of Congregationalism; but of the Congregational Church, meaning the whole body, we do not hear as we do of the Episcopal Church. It is of the Congregational churches, the individual societies of benevers, that the denominational historians speak. These churches are bound together by a common ecclesiastical polity, and clusters of them unite in voluntary associations to secure the benefits of consolidation but the Bible furnishes the only supreme law for them.

What Congregationalism is as a polity can be easily defined, but what it is as a religious belief is a question which cannot be so readily answered. In these days, especially, it is next to impossible to say what Congregationalists believe, for they either do not know themselves, or differ widely as to their creed. A minister who might be rejected as totally unorthodox by one church would be at once accepted as sound enough in doctrine by another.

For instance, a young man was recently pronounced unsound by a New England installation council who would find no difficulty in getting a pastorate eisewhere. He was all at sea about hell, and had not yet reached settled convictions about inspiration and revelation; but there are many Congregational churches which would not mind that sort of infidelity, provided he was an acceptable preacher; and councils could be got together which would let him slip through without too severe an examination as to the points where his belief was shaky.

On the other hand, there are Congregational ministers who would pass the gauntlet of the bluest sort of Presbyterian council. Such men go from the one denomination to the other without difficulty, not regarding the shell of ecclesiastical polity as of any essential account. The Rev. Dr. STORES of Brooklyn, for example, was wanted for pastor by the Brick Presbyterian Church of this city, though it is stalwart in

its orthodoxy. The Rev. Dr. DEXTER of Boston, who has seen elected Moderator of the National Congregational Council at St. Louis, contends that Congregationalism is not only a polity, but also a creed. If it is a creed, and the orthodox creed held by Dr. DEXTER and most of the older theologians, then heresy prevails in the denomination to so great

an extent that separation must take place. But who shall say what the creed is? According to the Congregational system, as interpreted by a large party in the denomination, each church must settle that matter for itself; and even if the National Council agrees upon articles of faith, it can't force them on the churches. They can take them or reject them, and still call themselves by the name of Congregationalists. The Council, however, can recommend a creed which.

probably, would be very generally adopted In an address before the Council on the Expediency of Formulation of a New Symbol of Faith for Congregational Churches. Prof. MEAD of Obarlin College reached the conclusion that either the old standards of belief commonly accepted must be modified so as to conform to the present age, or all statements of doctrine must be abolished. That is, there must be a new creed, or there

must be no creed. The new and liberal school of theologians refuse to be hampered by a creed, and therefore they will try to defeat any effort at St. Louis to lay down standards of belief for the acceptance of the churches. The old and orthodox school, on the other hand, demand a creed expressly for the purpose of driving these skeptics out of the denomination, or at least making them show their hands unmistakably. If they succeed in their purpose they will hold the great mass of Congregational churches together as the genuine exponents of Congregationalism, and the latitudinarian theologians will be forced into forming an association by themselves. Thus the way will be prepared for a split in the denomination, and the breach

will be likely to widen as years advance. The orthodox party have the Moderator of the Council, but it remains to be seen whether they will accomplish their purpose as to a creed. A spirit of compromise usually prevails in such gatherings, and it is possible that convictions may be sacrificed to expediency.

A Trade.

And so it is a trade, as is now said, to buy Gen. GRANT off from a third term. That is what the pension fund is to be got up for. We do not think it will work. One side may consent and agree, but the other will decline. We do not believe Gen. GRANT can

be bought off from the grand object of his ambition by twelve thousand a year or any other sum.

If such an agreement-a promise not to run for President again-is the condition precedent, he will decline the money.

Sin: Is it safe to pay bets on Garrield car ying New York State, or is there any doubt who ha arried it! J. Assworm, Fall River, Mass. Bless your honest soul, there is no doubt at all. Pay your bets, and don't whine about it. If Mr. H. L. Dawes had his calling and

election from Massachusetts as sure as Gen. JOE HAWLEY has his from Connecticut, he would be happy; and if John Sherman were as sure of being Senator from Ohio as Judge McMillan is of being redlected from Minnesots, he would be happy; and if Secon Roneson, or Robberson, were as sure of being New Jersey's choice as Algernon S. Paddock is of being Nebraska's, he would be as happy as a man of his career can be.

They have now found, away up in the Vermont town of Dorset, a venerable voter known as Uncle ISAAU FARWELL, 102 years old, who is alleged to have voted for GARPIELD The age mentioned in veteran-voter stories has gradually ascended in the nincties of late, until now, by a bold push, it has gone over into three figures. The alleged Uncle Isaac of Dorset is said to have sung a patriotic song after depositing his GARPIELD vote; and it is the propriety of their demand has been | the authors of black suffrage, who invented | added that he voted for John Adams against

JEFFERSON in the year 1800. One more stage of exploration, and we shall discover the very aged man, heard of every four years, who voted for Grosog Washington, and has voted at

It costs a New York policeman fifteen

days' pay to accidentally kill a boy with his

every Presidential election since,

club. This would seem to indicate that the Po lice Commissioners disapprove of the accidental killing of boys with clubs. Had the Newport been going a trifle faster, or the City of Boston a trifle slower, when the atter steamer crossed the former's bow on

Monday evening, the country might now be reading the story of another appalling disaster-two Sound steamers in collision, terrible loss of life, the accounts given by survivors, and so forth.

Apropos, Capt. Young of the Narragansett is o be tried at Hartford next month on a charge of manslaughter.

A New York officeholder astonished the Assembly Committee yesterday by saying, in reply to a question that he thought his own salary ought to be cut down from one-third to one-half.

Young New York is becoming impatient for the arrival of the first snow storm of the season and all the fun which that implies. Old New York, on the contrary, would be rather pleased than otherwise to put off the feathers whiteness and subsequent slush until Christmas. It is the difference in the points of view.

After waiting six years for news of their money, the depositors in the late Market Savings Bank are now informed that they may get a dividend of one per cent, and may not, but at any rate they need not hope to get any more. They intrusted their earnings, to the amount of a million of dollars, to the safe-keeping of the bank, and they are told that they may esteem themselves lucky if they get back \$10,000

It was stated some time since that the Passion Play would be performed in this city unless the authorities of the Catholic Church should interfere with a protest. Whether the protest of the Monday conference of the Baptist preachers will count remains to be seen.

Monday's race of the two EDWARDS, ED-WARD I. of Canada and EDWARD II. of Australia, for the priority, only whets the popular interest in the coming race over the same course and on the same terms, in which they, with many others, are entered to participate. It is desired to see whether anybody besides HANLAN can beat TRICKETT, and also, perhaps, whether anybody at all can beat HANLAN. The last point of curiosity would be baffled should the rumor of HANLAN'S withdrawal from the coming international contest be verified. Still should it prove true, the practical result would possibly be a new match between HANLAN and anybody who should chance to beat TRICKETT.

They have had snow many days since and much snow, too, in Virginia, in North Carolina, and even in Texas; yet it does not fall in New York. Not that it is wanted here

Agram, in Austria, is once more the prey of earthquakes. It is now a week since the shocks began, and they have been repeated during parts of four days since. The loss by the first day's disaster was reckoned at 400,000 florins, and the others have been still more destructive. There cannot be a very great part of

A spot, or rather a close cluster of spots, of wonderful complexity of detail, has been developed from the small black speck that made its appearance near the edge of the sun last week. The cluster is now approaching the centre of the disk. The fantastic forms that it exhibits, especially the spiral shape of some of the spots, and the changes that take place from hour to hour, show the tremendous storm power of the forces that are producing it. The cluster can be readily seen with a small tele-

Mothers will be interested to know that scarlatina has been greatly on the increase in the city during the last two weeks. Wherea only 50 cases were reported for the week end ing Oct. 2, the number rose to 100 for that end ing Nov. 6, and was also 100 for that which ended with last Saturday. The cases of the disease appear in all parts of the city. Diphtheria. however, is less frequent.

Our almost complete exemption from small-pox of late years makes the appearance of three cases in the city last week a matter of unusual interest to the health authorities. Philadelphia sent them to us, but the danger of the spread of the disease has been warded off by prompt and effective measures.

Small-pox is said to be making fearful havor among the Indians on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the victims perishing by hundreds, and the panic-stricken survivors leaving the sick and dving to their fate. The season is ominous for the outbreak, as emailpox is a disease that the approach of colder weather does not diminish; indeed, in winter it

It is to be hoped that the passengers on the Sound steamer Newport overestimated the danger they incurred from the City of Boston's running across her bow in Hell Gate. If not, prompt official censure and penalty should follow. With the severe disasters to the Narra gansett, the Stonington, and the Rhode Island this year, and not a few minor troubles, travel on Long Island Sound by the great passenger steamers is becoming quite too perilous, considering the familiar pature of the route travelled and the ample means of avoiding all danger by due precautions.

Abraham Lincoln's Widow.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Except Washington's, no name thrills the American heart like that of Abraham Lincoln. Justice and mercy stand out in bold relief as the cardinal virtues of the martyr states man, and his memory has found and will ever find a warm clace in the heart of every lover of popular liberty throughout the world.

The American people have now a grand epportunity to show their love and appreciation by tendering a tribute of respect in the shape of a million dollars to his respected widow, now in the decline of life.

Out of a population of nearly fifty millions it should be in easy matter to amass that sum. If the idea should meet with favor I stand ready with CHARLES P. SOUTHARD

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 15.

The Cost of Subsisting the Army. WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.-The annual report of

Gen Macfeely, the Commissary deneral of Subsis-shows that the fiscal resources of the Subsisten artment for the year argregated \$3,000, 720,53, of which \$420,468.30 were received from sales of submistence supplies to officers; \$337,282.89 from sales to enlisted me: plus to officers, \$337,282.80 from sales to enlisted men, and \$15.888125 from sales to civil employees. The disbursements almounted to \$3,220.682.21, \$15.312.00 were dropped from the funds of the Subsistence Department by order of the Subsistence Department the military brison at Fort Leavenwarth, \$7,530.02 were covered into the surprise fund, and the balances remaining inexpended at the close of the fiscal year amounted to \$450.70.00 fthe subsistence stores benefit in the first subsistence in the first subsistence for transmitted for the first subsistence in the first subsistence for transmitted for the first subsistence in the first subsistence for transmitted for the first subsistence in the first subsistence for transmitted for the first subsistence for transmitted for the first subsistence in the first subsistence for transmitted for the first subsistence for the f

The value of the Sobsistence Sures issued to had the during the fine turned over to the Indian Biscau diriging the fiver was \$23,661.40 including the cost of transporting to fittly amount \$4.642.15 have been transferred to the sure of Hought for a Thousand Years.

The property in arrears for taxes in Brook-

is said for the shortest number of years bid instead of for the highest price, the amount to be paul for the property or the amount of the taxes and sessaments due-terday's sale included property in five watch, from Testin to the Fifteenth includes and most of it was for one bundled years. Mr John Diberty, however, taxed a home and in in committee the between a nor one thousand years, but not the property of the property of the property of the property of the pro-tor one thousand years.

The Bribery Cases Postponed.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 16.-The corrupt solicitation cases of scorge F. Smith, Christopher Long, and E. J. McCune have been postponed until January, an account of the liliness of the detendants. The District Attorney desired to enter notic prosequis, but the Court would not entertain them. FENION GOES TO SEE GARFIELD,

STRACUSE, Nov. 15 .- This county and the two or three adjoining countles contain probably rather more than their proportion of the anti-Grant Republicans of the State, Hiscock and Alvord of this city and Woodin of Auburn rank high in that branch of the party. They deem it their duty to hold close relations and confidential communications with Republicans of kindred spirit, like ex-Gov. Fenton, Sherman Rogers of Buffalo, Wells Dickinson of Franklin, George Dawson of Albany, and Judge Robertson of Westchester; and it is generally safe to assume that the opinions deliberately exressed on important subjects by any of the leaders of this class are held by the others.

Whether or not the statements rest on a solid basis, it is certain that some of these leaders have recently given it out as their belief that, however it may have appeared in the later stages of the campaign, the President-elect is not now under the control of the stalwart wing of the party, and they imagine that this fact will be made plain within a short time. These Republicans hint that ox-Gov. Fenton has seen Gen. Garfield since the election, and that their opinions concerning his future policy are founded on what took place at that interview, it is doubtful if sufficient proofs have transpired for stating that Fenton and Garfield have met. It must be borne in mind, however, that it is not any further from Jamestown to Mentor than it it is from Jamestown to Mentor than it it is from Jamestown to Alonay; while those who have watched the stealthy steps of the Chautauqua chief when on his reconnoitring expeditions need not be told that if he saw fit to make a secret pilgrimage to Mentor, the stalwarts would never discover his footprints in the sand.

On the other hand those Republicans in censtages of the campaign, the President-elect is

make a secret pligrimage to Mentor, the stalwarts would never discover his lootprints in the sand.

On the other hand, those Republicans in central New York who take their cue from Utica, atterly scout these reports about Garfield's disposition to disregard the treaty with Grant by virtue of which he obtained his election. They laugh at the idea of Blaine being Secretary of State, and are confident that Senator Conkling will be called upon to name the member of the Cabinet from New York.

Wide asunder as these two branches of the party are in regard to Garfield's course, both concur in the opinion that the stalwarts have a large majority of the Republicans in the Legislature, and that Mr. Kernan's successor in the Senate will be of that type. This admitted fact has already set aside a dozen candidates for that position. It has disposed of all such politicians as William A. Wheeler, Congressman Hiscock, and Sherman S. Rogers, who, under other circumstances, might have stood some chance of getting into Kernan's seat.

Gov. Cornell would perhaps be chosen were

might have stood some chance of getting into Kernan's seat.

Gov. Corneil would perhaps be chosen were it not for a disinclination to leave the Executive Chamber for nearly two years in the possession of Lieut. Gov. Hoskins, whose nomination at Saratoga was rather a surprise to the party, and, indeed, somewhat so to the Convention that made it. Mr. Thomas C. Platt of Owego is the favorite of many influential stalwart leaders. Though Atterney-General Ward does not enroll his name in the list of aspirants, he, nevertheless, has a strong following in the western counties. We do not know how it may be in the neighborhood of the metropolis, but this portion of the State does not go into essacies at portion of the State does not go into eestaci

REORGANIZING IN BROOKLYN.

ocents who Oppose Mr. !!cLaughita.

The anti-McLaughlin Democrats in Brookyn have decided upon a plan of organization to oppose the regular Democratic General Committee. This plan closely follows that of the Republican local organization. The committee appointed under the auspices of the Central Appointed under the auspices of the Central Hancock and English Club, of which Thomas Kinsella was President to prepare for a permanent organization, comprised Gen, H. W. Stocum, William Marshall, George Kinkel, J. T. Barnard, Col. Horatio C. King, C. Simis, Thomas Kinsella, S. L. McNair, Charles F. Henry, E. G. Davis, and Dr. William Creamer. They held a secret meeting on Monday night, at which it was resolved to organize a Kings County Democratic Association as a central organization, of which the Presidents and Secretaries of the various ward associations shall be members, and to which each ward organization may send three delegates, when it can show that it has an enrollment of 100 members. The late Hancock ward clubs are to be turned into ward Democratic associations. All legal voters of the Democratic party may become members of the ward associations, which are to have the sole power of sending delegates to the various conventions.

It is claimed on behalf of the new movement that it starts with 10,000 Democrats, whose names were placed upon the roll books of the Hancock clubs organization. The leaders of the movement say that they will soon have 20,000 names enrolled. The report on organization is to be sabmitted to a meeting on Monday evening next at Jefferson Hall, at Adams and Willeughby streets, which is to be the headquarters of the new Democratic movement. Hancock and English Club, of which Thomas

Whence are these Beautiful Tear Pearls?

Extracts from recrut dramatic criticism in the Pribane. There is a stanza in "Childe Harold "-one of the most beautiful stanzas that were ever written. It is the passage that touches on things that may awaken the slumbering sense of sorrow, and strike into sad vibration the electric chain that kinds all human hearts

Quickened by the magnetic spell, the frozen torrents of feeling flow once more; the tides of past experience surge up, bright and gleaming; the eyes fill with tears, and the whole mind is fervid with a keen and splendid percep-tion at once of the dread reality and the still more awful perpetuity of the drama of human life.

s a sadder thing to see than the profoundest grief Misery, at its worst, is at least final, and for this there is the relief of death. But love in its sacred exaltation—the love of a father for his child—is so tair a mark for affiction that one can hardly view it without a shudder of apprehensive dread.

Behind the unconscious grace, the melodious elecution the ductile adaptability to ever changing moods, the soft radiance of shining eyes, the woning sweetness of a most dulcet, persuasive voice, the enticing charm of ingent ous ways, and the flash and clarger of conflicting pas-sions, painful in their force and keenly ardent in their expression-there is the lava-like temperament of strange, exotic genius, sleepless, alert, vigilant, forever consuming itself, forever potent to light in human hearts the spark of aspiration that makes humanity godike and so redeems the commonness of the murtal world.

Not a Sufficient Excuse.

Among the jurors who asked to be excused in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yester day, was John Shannon of 165 Classon avenu handed to Justice Cooke a document reciting that he (Shannon) was a member of the Reformed Presbyterian Charanon) was member of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, the creed of which qualitatins that it is wrong for its members to incorporate with the Government of the United States under the present Constitution, mass much as that Constitution does not acknowledge to do as the author of national existence and the source of all power and authority in civil government, and Jesus Christ ask the ruber of nations, and the Bible askie foundation of law and the supreme rule for the conduct of nations. Assuming that jurger are executive effects created by the Constitution, Mr. Shannon objected to serving. Justice though promounced the accuse insufficient, and compelled Mr. Shannon to serve.

The Hon. S. S. Cox's Great Majority.

HE OFFICIAL FORE OF THE SIRTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Samuel S. Cox (Dem.)
Victor Heimberger (Rep.
6. R. Dean (Greenback)
k. K. Fustry
Defective (Cox tickots specied "Cox")... Total.

The above shows S. S. Cox's majority to be about 0,000. This is the largest majority in the State on Congreasman.

A New Way of Treating the Insanc. From the Denorral and Chronicia. The Scotch asylums are the most perfect,

They are rows of cottages instead of great stone prisons.
All forms of restraint are totally abolished. The immates are employed and amused as if they were rational being and in visiting them it is hard to realize that one is in an insane asylum. No windows are barred or doors locked. Patients are free from all visible restraint, but are watched closely by attendants, and only law escapes are reported. The results of such a system are so encouraging that it is difficult to see why it is not introduced into this country.

Neither is it true that Indiana was neglected. Mr. English was looked to, and confidently expected, to take care of full sua. His failure to meet this expectation the movements of the committee, which did inally do its whole duty. If the money arrived too latto be effective the biame rests with Mr. English, not with

From the Stages Zestung.

Good, Very Good!

From the Boston Glate

John I. Davenport in Washington.

een guilty of a baser libel than Judge Davis

Nonk Dayls a Worse Libeller than Philp.

In this whole scandalous business no one has The Globe is the leading Democratic news-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Commissioner John I. Davenport of New York is in the city. His Musiness i said to be in connection with the Morey Change letter, and with special reference to the recent testimony or the witness O'brien.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

A Final Dividend of One Per Cent. will Prob-

Depositors in the defunct Market Savings Bank, that went to pieces in 1872, write to THE Sun from time to time to learn whether another dividend may be expected. The receiver is Mr. John H. Pintt of 40 Wall street. When the bank's accounts were first liquidated, the available assets were divided among the depositors in two dividends-one of thirty and the other of eight per cent. There remained only real estate or mortgages on real estate and other property fied up so that sales could not have been forced, the receiver says, without eacrificing the property. A large sum had been paid by the bank for a piece of real estate then adjoining the Long Branch residence of John Hoey, and a mortgage given by the bank. The

Hoey, and a mortgage given by the bank. The mortgage was forcelosed, and the land was sold to Mr. Hoey for the face of the mortgage. This are a big hole in the depositors' money.

Alongside of this piece of land was another on which the bank owned a mortgage. The owner of the property resisted paying it, and it has gone from lower to higher couris until the depositors have lost track of it. Receiver Platt said yesterday that the money for this mortgage, amounting to some \$5,000, was to have been paid to him yesterday. He had also some other property on hand, and possibly it would amount altogether, mortgage and all, to \$10,000. The depositors, he said, might receive a dividend of one per cent, on their deposits, and they might not. Probably they would get about one per cent, and they would certainly never get more than that one per cent, on their depositions. It takes just \$10,000 to pay the depositors one per cent, as the bank owed them, when it suspended payment, a million dollars. Receiver Pintt added that he and the depositors, through their committee, were on the best of terms, and understood each other thoroughly. If any depositor wanted to learn about the broken bank's affairs he could call at Mr. Platt's office. If a final dividend is declared, and it is in no wise certain that there will be, then it will be advertised in the newspapers.

TRYING THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Son's Story of Prison Life that Made his From the St. Petersburg Golos

From the 4th to the 14th of October last the military court of Kharkoff was, engaged in trying fourteen persons accused of belonging to a secret society the purpose of which was to overthrow the existing Government and social

overthrow the existing Government and soci system of Russia. In the course of the trial was shown that A. Sytzianko and Legky had dis

was shown that A. Sytzianko and Lewky had distributed pamphiets and proclamations inciting the people to insurrection: that Philippoff had forged passes; that Daniloff had insuited the officers who went to arrest him; that Prof. Sytzianko had not reported to the authorities the crimes of his son, Alexander, a youth of 19 years. The accusations against the other prisoners were comparatively insignificant. The defence was conducted very poorly, all the documed being appointed by the central from among the military counsel. The trial of the youth Sytzianko produced an unusual excitement in the court. Dr. Sytzianko had all the sympathy of the public, being esteemed toth as an able professor of a eulogy, and was followed by Dr. Furness in a similar address. Both were neighbors. Dr. Syzianko had all the sympathy of the public, being esteemed both as an able professor of the University of Kharkoff and as a physician. Eight months of prison life had made him almost unrecognizable; his face was deadly pale. Still when examined he defended himself ably. His son, Alexander, a symnasium pupil, was undoubtedly the most remarkable of all the accused. His beautiful face, his clear and charming voice, and his elequence produced a very favorable impression on the public. The most striking moment of the trial was this. The attorney for the State asked Alexander why, on the preliminary investigation, he bud rears age exarette smoking was comparatively inner ous, since all eigarettes then came from Cuba and were most striking moment of the trial was this. The attorney for the State asked Alexander why, on the preliminary investigation, he had made certain statements which on the trial he recalled. In explanation the youth described most elequently all the horrors of the prison life he had been submitted to. His physical sufferings and moral tortures, he said, had reduced him to a condition in which no person can be reaponable either for his words or for his actions. He told how he felt when during the winter he was shut in a small, dark, damp, underground cell, and subsisted for a time on one glass of water that was given to him once in twenty-four hours. The father of the youth could not stand such a dreadful tale; he fainted and so put an end to the exposition of the secrets of the political prison. A most exciting scene followed. All the ladies present in the court room cried and sobbed, and tears were seen on the faces of the stoutest men. The court adjourned. When it reappeared the attorney for the prosecution requested that the prison authorities and guardians should be summoned as witnesses. On summoned as with

Inns should be summoned as witnesses. On the next day they were brought. Alexander Sytzianko was requested to repeat what he had said on the previous day about the abuse received by him at the hands of the prison authorities. This he did, and added some details even more shocking. Again his father felt sick, and requested the Court to be allowed to leave the court room. This petition was granted. The prison authorities were unable to contradict the startling revelations made by the youthful prisoner.

to contradict the startling revelations made by the youthful prisoner.

On Oct. 14 the judgment of the court was announced to the accused. Alexander Syzianko and Legky, being deprived of all rights, were sent to Siberia for two years and eight montis at hard labor: Philippoff, being deprived of certain special rights, was exiled to Siberia for two rears; Blinoff and Kunetzoff were sent to a fortress for four months; Daniloff also got four months, and Golubeff two months. The rest of the accused, including Dr. Sytzianko, were acquitted. On Oct. 25 the same court will try a burgher, Julisoff; a burgees, Julisoff; the son of the priest Kojin, a daughter of the priest Kojin, the son of State Counsellor Balabuch, Dr. Rudakoff, and the daughter of the sergeant, Gangozoff, all accused of political crimes,

A New Political Party.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A c has gone forth through the press and from citizens of the United States for the creation of a new party in politics that shall supersede the present existing parties. It is well that the voice of humanity should be heard. A new party could, can, and should be formed from the rule wreck, and disintegration of existing political associa-tions that would combine and solidly into a cohesiv amaigam the constituent elements of good that ma exist in the ruling and opposition parties. Let it be bron and comprehensive, embracing the real housesty, intell gence, unsuffishers, would grate the seal housesty, intell

Col. Roberts Knows All About It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The statement in yesterday's Sus that a Mr. Webster, doorkeeper of the National Committee, received a Republican elec-toral ticket from a Tammay booth in the Seventh Assembly District, I pronounce either a gross mistake or a gross falsehood; and I call upon him to submit the proofs or raisehood; and I call upon him to submit the proofs or particulars of the charge to the committee at the above headquarters, when I will guarantee a tuil and satisfactory investigation. I also extend the same invitation to any person who may make similar charges, and I will guarantee to hall the falsehood, like a shurious coin, to the counter. Yours truly. WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, SASKATH ARREMENT DISTRICT TAMMANY GENERAL CORNITOR, ILSANGANTER, SP. SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK, NOV. 16, 1898.

The Waterford Dog. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Saturday's SUN I saw a communication signed "J. N. K." with reference to Master McGrath, the celebrated Hi-

be miss canine.

Formit me to correct your correspondent by stating that the day in question was been satisfican Lodge, near Dangarren, County of Waterford, Ireland, was bred by James Galeway, Esq., and reared by a young man of the name of McGrath of Ballymacanaticus, Waterford Massier McGrath was not soid to Lord Langan, but was presented to that noise man by Mr. talway. Full and reliable information concerning this matter can be obtained by addressing inquiries to Jone O'Romsk.

Harry Hill's Pavilion, head of Flushing Bay, L. I.

Another View of the Greyhound Question. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I beg to

make a correction in a letter which appeared in your issue of the 19th inst. The owner and breeder of the celebrated greyhound Master MacGrath was Mr. James failway of Corrigan Lodge, county of Waterord, Ireland, and not Mr. Gathou of Hockspool, near Dungaryen, as your correspondent, J. N. K., says. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Galway and have had the pleasure, on several occasions, of sceing Master McGrath in the slips, previous to his purchase by Lord Lurgan.

Nov. 14.

The Prosecution of Young Sprague. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The common which disturbed the dull monotony of Narragan wit

Pier by the arrest, trial, and sequittal of the grandso he late Chief Justice Chase is gradually subsiding. The motive which promoted the counsellers of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague to pursue the course which resulted in a failure is severely criticised by the better class of people in this vicitaty, and it is believed that the natural instincts of a machine will disapprove the conduct of the cumusellors. The prosecution of the son with the purpose of persecuting the latter and husband is precived as a most unnatural proceeding.

J. V. Gasen, M. D.

The Court Martial of Paymaster Nelson. The court martial sitting upon the case of Paymaster James H. Nelson, charged with appropriating funds of the Government to his own use, was resumed

yesterday on Governor's Island, Col. Nelson H. David acting as President in place of Gen. Israel Vogdes, who did not arrive. Major Wood, Assistant Adjutant-General U.S. A. testilist to the good character of the accused, Major Win R. diliboral of the Pay Separtinent, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, stated that in 1905 be was sent to Norfolk VA. to investigate characters adminst principles and the state of catting company from 7-in United States bonds left parting them to the trans. Which prevented the recipients from disposing of them excelled a and a discount. The name of Paymaster Notson was not included among those accused, although the disposition of the state of the very separal throughout the department. . S. A., testified to the good character of the accused

It is attenuible wrong to tride with a bat cough or cold when the risk is an great and a remedy se sure, prompt, and thorough as Dr. Jayue's Expectorant can be readily found.—4ds.

SUBBLAMS.

-A Des Moines woman led her truant som o school by a rope tled around his neek

-All the conductors on the Indianapolia and Jeffersonville R. R. have been discharged; -A Kansas railroad train ran at full speed

into a herd of cattle, tessing them right and lott, an aliting thirteen. -Henry Irving is about to revive "Corio-

lanus," with accessories of such spieudor as might be eq. vied by the old Etruscan kings, could they waken from

-John Bright, despite of all his Quaker intecedents, was beheld a fortnight ago moved

by Modjeska's impersonation of Mary Starrt at the Cours -In the last agricultural returns of Great

ritain the growth of woods and forests is shown to be going on very tast, and in the last five years having -Mr. D'Oyly Carte has bought the entire

dramatic right of the opera of "Olivette," now being performed at the Strand. London, for this country, audits arranging for its production here. -The great German General Von Moltke

reached his Sist birthday on the 26th of October. He re-ceived on the occasion a most magnanimous congratua-tory telegram from the Emperor of Austria. -An American lately at Mabille was nuch more impressed by the hideousness and artificial ity of the women than by anything else. He says that

Mabille has now the poorest canean dancing in Paris -After the death of Conrad Seitz, at hionroe, Ala., this telegram was received from Klis Dursey, his affianced wife: "Delay funeral two days. I will be ready for burial with him." She kept her word by co

-Queen Victoria has assigned to the widow of Lord Mountmorres a suite of apartments in Ramping Court Palace vacated by the death of Lady Gore. Her Majesty has signified her derire to lighten the afflicted lady's sorrow by every means in her power. -A woman at Columbus, Ohio, left a dish

of concentrated lye where her buby drank some of it. During the several hours that the little one survived in agony, the mother sat motionless, with her hands over her face, and when it was dead she arose from her chair -Little Freddie Balder of San Antonio, Texas, stole some cake from the pantry, and was sitting on a fence eating it, when a stroke of lightning knocked

him off. He had been told by his mother that God would punish him if he misbehaved, and he is now a firm b liever in her doctrine. -At the funeral of Lucretia Mott, the informal religious manners of the Quakers were preserved. No speakers were chosen beforehand. The family and friends gathered in her house, and sat a while in mience. Then Deborah Wharton arose and delivered

-Garibaldi has declined Tennyson's invitation to winter with him in the Isla of Wight. The poet laureate intends now to winter in Lordon, where he has arrived, and may be often seen eating is chop and drink ing his accustomed pint of "double" in the old-fashioned ostelry he has made his own in the classic purheus of -The Philadelphia Times says that twenty

wrapped in rice paper. Now, however, they are for the most part of bad tobacco and common paper, and, be sides having an edious smell, are very injurious to tens If thousands of the youth who consume ther -The new law promulgated in Germany against the Socialists is beginning to take effect. Eighty citizens of the free town of Hamburg have been torned out at a moment's notice, as have twenty families from Altona. Many se-called dancerous families have sise

received notice to depart from the different towns and values now under tan in Schleswig-Holstein. -It is stated that the President of the Prench republic intends to confer the decoration of the Legion of Honor-a distinction unprecedented in the case of professors of the Thespian art-on MM Got, Delana fashion, and the classic comedians stand higher than they

have ever done since the days of Talma and Mile. Mars -The Hartford Globe says that if there be one thing more than another which pleases the turdar of gentlemenlike instincts when burding, it is to find a iouse with a nicely arranged burglar alarm. Conscious of the family faith in the mechanism, he takes advantage of their sense of security, and, quietly cutting out

without in any way disturbing the family. -At the recent annual dinner of the Latin school, Boston, Mayor Oliver of Salem, President of the evening, said that should the records of Boston that the Tawn Council voted in 1645 that thereafter "there should be no more horses pastured among the cows on Boston Common except the horse of Elder Thomas Oliver, for his godly character." Mr. Oliver said that he had many

time driven his father's cow to the Common. -There was a ram of tremendous butting power at Thornbury, Pa. Two stalwart brothers, Stephen and Abraham Taylor, were divided on the Pres idential question, and they agreed that the one whose candidate was besten should permit the ram to butt him an hour. In the presence of spectators. A crowd gathered at the appointed time, and the loser presented himself

the seemingly great astonishment of the man wh -A Spiritualist medium and an avowed sleight-of-hand performer met in what was supposed to be real competition at Tremont Temple, Boston, The advertisement said that the admission money would be given to the medium if he produced any manifestation which the other could not duplicate and explain, and te the latter if the result was contract. There was a con-

for torture, but the ram was found with a broken leg-ta

crowd, and the exposer was victorious. But it is now said that they were amicable partners in the enterprise, and had carefully rehearsed the tricks together. -Dr. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of Ireland, estimates that last year alone Ireland sustained a loss of six millions of pounds by reason of the fatal po-tate disease, an estimate which, according to Prof. Baidwin, falls short of the truth by at least two millions. The

Professor thinks the disease was originally conveyed through the agency of guano imported from Peru, but Mr. This-iten Dyer, F. R. S., a director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, believes that the potato disease, which first appeared in Europe in Liege in Belgium, was blown over across the North Sea. -Nicholas Bonifas's wife deserted him and went to San Francisco, where she married again. He followed and begged her to return to him and their children. She refused. They had a final interview of her house, and it ended with his shooting her four times. Neighbors ran in on hearing the reports, and found her alone. She was in mortal agony, and was told by the

doctor that she could not possibly recover. They a who had shot her. "I don't know," she replied: was a stranger-I never saw him before." But her effort to shield the murderer was oscious, for his bedy wite soon found in the back yard, where he had killed himself. -Amid the startling revelations of corruption in the recent elections at Chester Oxford, and other places, says an English newspaper, there is some comfort in the reflection that things are not so bad in one case, at all events, as they were a century ago. In 1768 the corporation of Oxford offered to sell the coastituency for the sum of £5,670, and the Mayer and ten Aldermen were in consequence committed to Newgate by the Speaker of the House of Commons. So little effect had this upon them that they actually concluded in Newsate a bargain they had already begun by selling the city to

the Dike of Marlborough and the Earl of Mingdon. The town clerk of that day, like an election agent of the present day, carried off the books containing the evi lence of the bargain; and in a short time the business we are told, was laughed at and torgotten, the Aldermea escaping with a reprimand from the Spenker. -Queen Victoria has promised Prince William, who will be her first married grandson, and his bride, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Hostoff Sonderburg Augustenburg, to be present at their wed-ding in February next. It is well known that Process Augusta Victoria is not a rich princess. Her down will be smaller than that of many a city merchant's done for But the money question was left out of constant when the Crown Princess of Germany looked about fitting helpmate for her son. She has chosen a posite lady with qualities that will wear well, as she is bell clever and sensible. Her charitable qualities, her en-gazing manner, and her soft Teutonic east of branch will

indear her to the Vaterland. The tronsscan of I was flam's bride is to be made entirely in Germany and of German materials. The silk will be manufactured over the Rhine, and the lace in Silesia. The Emperor's pro-

ents will, as usual, be supplied from Berlin. -A new prophet has arisen in Eathonia, Russin. His name is Wilta Madis, and his presented dress 2028 Gunpowder street, Sand Subart, forest has summoned the editor of the Sabata, a jupublished in Fellin, to wait upon him forthwith at his fomicile, with the express object of becoming his less disciple and enabling him " to remedy all the evil that exist in the world " by printing his propheries and teachings in the above-mentioned newspaper. The sylviding paragraph of the Madisian mannests, made with interesting fidings to mankind at large reasons. ollows: "Come to Reval, and I will above thre renew books, written by myself in such a manus as his never herebifore been seen in this world. They are a - A new Calendar. 2 Written characters and the whole universe. 3. A school book of agricults every description of handieraft. 4 The eystem and pharmacopona in the world. price of bread and of every other commo lowered throughout the universe. S. A new profer the whole world. T. A book for those will 8. A book which can only be imparted to be

9. All the factor things needful as know and days ture. 10. Everything which no man can care and